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DATA ON USSR FOOD INDUSTRY, MAY - JUNE 1953

Comment: The following report presents information, from May June 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of 1952 and 1953 food-industry plans. Some information is given on proposed or accomplished expansion, mechanization, or construction of individual enterprises.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Canning Industry

In 1950, production of canned goods was 3.5 times as great as in 1940 in the Urals, 3.6 times as great in Eastern Siberia, and twice as great in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.(1)

The Sabil' Cannery in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce 3.5 million jars of canned fruits and vegetables in 1953, almost twice as many jars as were produced in 1952.(2) The Kayya Cannery in Riga produced more than 16C,000 jars of canned goods above the May 1953 plan.(3)

In 1952, Ukrainian food industry enterprises produced 27.4 percent more canned goods than 1952. In 1953, republic canning enterprises are to produce one million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan. (4) In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 800,000 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan. (5) Canneries of the Ukrainian Canning Trust are to produce 25 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952. (6) In 1953, canneries of Nikolayevskaya Oblast are to produce 1.5 times as many canned fruits and vegetables as in 1952. (7) The Kherson Cannery imeni Stalin is to produce 77 million jars of canned goods in 1953. (8) This cannery pledged to produce 8 million more jars than in 1952. (9) As of 10 June 1953, 15 new plants for processing vegetables were under construction in the Ukrainian SSR; six of these plants are to be completed and placed into operation in

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1953. In 1953, The Ukrainian canning industry is to increase production of dehydrated vegetables and fruits, jam, preserves, stewed fruit, and tomato juice 20 to 30 percent.(10)

Plants of Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian canning Trust) pledged to produce 38 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(11) The Cannery imeni Mikoyan in the Moldavian SSR is to produce 12 to 15 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(12) In June 1953, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni Tkachenko is to produce nearly one million jars of jelly. The cannery is to produce 4 million more jars of canned fruits and vegetables in 1953 than in 1952(13) It pledged to produce more than 500,000 jars of canned goods above the June 1953 plan(14), and actually produced nearly 800,000 jars above the plan for this month.(15) The Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May is to produce 6 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(13)

Canneries of the Georgian SSR had produced more than 50 million jars of canned goods by 22 May 1953. Canneries of the republic produce more than 60 kinds of canned goods, including ten kinds of vegetable canned goods, 50 kinds of fruit canned goods, a variety of condiments, and canned tangerine juice.(16) Canneries of Gruzkonservtrest (Georgian Canning Trust) are to produce 1,400,000 more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(17) In 1953, the Gori Cannery is to produce 15 million jars of canned fruits and vegetables, or 2.5 times as many as were produced in 1948. The cannery has put in operation a new machine which automatically seals filled jars; this machine can seal 250,000 jars a day. The cannery is to produce a total of 350,000 jars of stewed fruits during the 1953 season. (18) In 1953, the Gurdzhaani Cannery is to produce 1,530,000 jars of various kinds of preserves and jams. In August 1953, a new shop for cooking fruit puree is to go into operation in the cannery; it is to produce up to 30 metric tons of puree a day.(19) A new production line which is to increase production 30 percent and new fruit puree storage basins with a total capacity of 900 metric tons have been installed at the Kutaisi Cannery. Additional machines, raising productivity to 30,000 jars per shift, are to be put into operation at the Batumi Citrus Combine. (20)

In 1953, canneries of the Armenian SSR are to produce almost one million more jars of fruit jam than in 1952, 1.5 times as many jars of stewed apricots, and twice as many jars of tomato juice.(21) Canneries of the Armenian Canning Trust are to produce 3 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952. (22) Canning enterprises of the republic are to produce 50 percent more preserves, jam, stewed fruit, canned tomatoes, and canned vegetables than in 1950. The Oktemberyanskiy Cannery is to produce 8 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952(23) The Yerevan Cannery is to produce 600,000 more jars of canned fruits and vegetables than in 1952. The cannery pledged to produce 300,000 jars above the 1953 plan.(24) During the first 10 days of June 1953, it produced 400,000 jars, or 184,000 more jars than called for by the plan for the 10-day period.(25)

Canneries of Azkonservtrest (Azerbaydzhan Canning Trust) are to produce 2.5 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(26)

Enterprises of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Canning Trust are to produce 17 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952. By 3 June 1953, enterprises of the kray had already produced 150,000 jars of preserves and stewed fruit from the cherry and strawberry harvest.(27)

Canneries in Krymskaya Oblast are to produce more than 10 million jars of canned goods from the 1953 fruit and vegetable harvest.(28)

Canning enterprises of the Kazakh SSR are to produce 3.5 million more jars of preserves, stewed fruit, and vegetables in 1953 than in 1952.(29)

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During the 1953 season, the Uzbek SSR canning industry is to produce 15 million more jars of canned goods than in 1952.(30) In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 22 percent more canned fruits and produce 70,000 jars of strawberry preserves and 52,000 jars of jam, far more than were produced in 1952. In 1952, canneries of Uzglavkonserv (Main Adminof canned vegetables; in 1953, they are to produce 85 million jars of various kinds also to produce 6 million more jars of tomato products than in 1952.(32) By June 1953, the Tashkent Cannery had produced 50,000 jars of marinated cabbage, a product being made for the first time; altogether, the cannery is to Far East.(33)

Sugar Industry

During the 1953 - 1954 sugar-processing season, the Veselyy Podol Sugar Plant in the Ukrainian SSR is to produce 75,000 pud of sugar above plan. (34)

In 1953, sugar enterprises of the Moldavian SSR are to produce almost 100,000 more quintals of sugar than in 1952.(35) The Rybnitsa Sugar Plant operated very poorly during the 1952 season, fulfilling the plan only 84.3

Confectionery Industry

In the past, confectionery goods were produced chiefly in the central portion of the European USSR. In 1950, production of confectionery goods was greater than in 1940 in the Urals, more than twice as great in Western Siberia and the Far East, and 6.7 times as great in Eastern Siberia.(1)

Confectionery enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 2,700 metric tons of various confectionery goods tons of khalva, 200 metric tons of chocolates, and 1,000 metric tons of honey cake and cookies.(5)

During the first quarter 1953, inspection for quality at Confectionery Factory No 1 in the Moldavian SSR resulted in rejection of 3,686 kilograms of products.(13)

The Bol'shevik Confectionery Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 250 metric tons of cookies above the May 1953 plan.(37)

By 19 June 1953, the Confectionery Factory imeni K. Samoylova in Leningrad had produced 2,200 more metric tons of confectionery goods than by the same date in 1952.(38)

The Ashkhabad Confectionery Factory in the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the 1952 gross production plan 108.7 percent and the first-quarter 1953 plan 116.6 percent.(39)

Fats and Oils Industry

In 1952, food industry enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR produced 14 percent more vegetable oil than in 1951.

The hydrogenation plant of the L'vov Fats Combine was put in operation in 1951. In 1952, the plant mastered its planned production of 12,000 metric production planned for 1954.(4)

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The Rezina Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR produced 77 metric tons of vegetable oil above the May 1953 plan.(40)

Wine Industry

In 1953, the USSR wine industry is to produce 26 percent more wine than in 1952. The USSR wine industry fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 gross production plan and produced nearly 250,000 decaliters of grape wine and 640,000 bottles of cognac above plan. During the first quarter 1953, 30 percent more grape wine and cognac and almost 15 percent more fruit and berry wine were produced than during the first quarter 1952. During the first quarter 1953, 547,000 more decaliters of grape wine and 133,000 more decaliters of fruit and berry wine were bottled than during the fourth quarter 1952.(41)

Wine enterprises of the USSR produce more than 400 varieties of grape wine. In 1953, the country is to increase production of high-grade grape wine more than 13 percent. In 1953, sovkhozes of the USSR are to establish nearly 4,000 hectares of new vineyards.(42)

In 1952, Ukrainian food industry enterprises produced 45.6 percent more grape wine than in 1951.(4)

The Tiraspol' Wine and Cognac Plant in the Moldavian SSR produced more than 100,000 bottles of wine and 2,000 decaliters of cognac above the April 1953 plan.(43)

The Georgian SSR wine industry is to produce nearly 300,000 bottles of grape juice in 1953.(44)

In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 45 percent more grape wine than in 1952.(31)

Tobacco Industry

The First Tobacco Factory in the Latvian SSR produced 25 million cigarettes above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(45)

In 1953, tobacco enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 300 million cigarettes above the 1953 plan.(4) The L'vov Tobacco Factory produced 60 million cigarettes above the plan for the first 5 months of 1953.(46)

The Yerevan Tobacco Factory in the Armenian SSR produced 45 million cigarettes above the plan for the first 5 months of 1953. (47)

Other Industries

Vegetable drying plants are to be put into operation during the fourth quarter 1953 in Korccha and Dmitriyev-L'govskiy in Kurskaya Oblast. (48)

In 1950, production of macaroni was twice as great as in 1940 in the Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia, and Kazakhstan and Central Asia and 6.4 times as great in the Far East.(1) Macaroni enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 1,500 metric tons of macaroni products above the 1953 plan.(4) In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 18 percent more macaroni products than in 1952.(31)

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The Lenkoran Tea Factory in the Azerbaydzhan SSR processed more than 500 metric tons of tea leaves by 26 May, thus fulfilling the May 1953 plan. The factory pledged to process another 120 metric tons of tea leaves by the end of May. (49)

The Frunze Beer Plant is to produce one million more liters of beer in 1953 than in 1952.(50)

In 1953, plants of the Gruzminvod (Georgian Mineral Water) Trust are to produce 5 million more bottles of mineral water than in 1952.(51) The Georgian mineral water industry was to produce 28 million bottles of mineral water during the 1953 summer season.(52) In May 1953, the mineral water bottling plant of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Armenian SSR shipped 1,100,000 bottles of mineral water to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata, and Makeyevka.(53) The Moscow Mineral Water Plant had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 19 June and pledged to produce 300,000 bottles of mineral water above plan by 1 July.(54)

The Leningrad State Perfume Factory produces more than 100,000 flacons of perfume and eau de cologne daily.(55)

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